PAGE 1 OF 10

HYDE & SWIGART

OMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Introduction

- 1. The United States Congress has found abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors, and has determined that abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy. Congress wrote the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq, to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses.
- 2. The California legislature has determined that the banking and credit system and grantors of credit to consumers are dependent upon the collection of just and owing debts and that unfair or deceptive collection practices undermine the public confidence that is essential to the continued functioning of the banking and credit system and sound extensions of credit to consumers. The Legislature has further determined that there is a need to ensure that debt collectors exercise this responsibility with fairness, honesty, and due regard for the debtor's rights and that debt collectors must be prohibited from engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices.¹
- 3. THOMAS ROCHE ("Plaintiff"), by Plaintiff's attorneys, brings this action to challenge the actions of PORTFOLIO RECOVERY ASSOCIATES, LLC (individually as "Portfolio Recovery" or collectively as "Defendants"); and, HUNT & HENRIQUES (individually as "H&H" or collectively as "Defendants"), with regard to attempts by Defendants, debt collectors, to unlawfully and abusively collect a debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff, and this conduct caused Plaintiff damages.
- 4. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of any Defendants' name in this Complaint includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers of that defendant named.
- 5. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those

¹ Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1788.1 (a)-(b)

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- allegations that pertain to a plaintiff, or to a plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges 6. violations of the statutes cited in their entirety.
- 7. Unless otherwise stated, Plaintiff alleges that any violations by Defendants were knowing and intentional, and that Defendants did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 8. Jurisdiction of this Court arises pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.
- 9. This action arises out of Defendant's violations of (i) the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, California Civil Code §§ 1788-1788.32 ("RFDCPA"); and, (ii) the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692-1692(p) ("FDCPA").
- Because Defendants do business within the State of California, personal jurisdiction is 10. established.
- Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. 11.

PARTIES

- 12. Plaintiff is a natural person who resides in the City of Torrance, County of Los Angeles, State of California, from whom a debt collector sought to collect a consumer debt which was due and owing or alleged to be due and owing from Plaintiff, and is a "debtor" as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(h). In addition, Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).
- 13. Defendant, Portfolio Recovery, is a company operating from the State of Delaware.
- Defendant, H&H, is a company operating from the State of California. 14.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants, in the ordinary 15. course of business, regularly, on behalf of themselves or others, engage in "debt collection" as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(b), and are therefore "debt collectors" as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(c) and 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

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This case involves money, property or their equivalent, due or owing or alleged to be due 16. or owing from a natural person by reason of a consumer credit transaction. As such, this action arises out of a "consumer debt" and "consumer credit" as those terms are defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(f) and a "debt" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. 1692a(5).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- At all times relevant, Plaintiff is an individual residing within the State of California. 17.
- 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times relevant, Defendants conducted business in the State of California.
- In or about February 1999, Plaintiff allegedly incurred financial obligations to the original 19. creditor, Wells Fargo Bank, that were money, property, or their equivalent, which is due or owing, or alleged to be due or owing, from a natural person to another person and were therefore "debt(s)" as that term is defined by California Civil Code §1788.2(d), and a "consumer debt" as that term is defined by California Civil Code §1788.2(f) and 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- Sometime thereafter, Plaintiff allegedly fell behind in the payments allegedly owed on the 20. alleged debt. Plaintiff currently takes no position as to whether or not this alleged debt was actually owed.
- 21. From 2008 through the present, Plaintiff has received telephone calls and written letters from Defendant. These telephone calls and written letters were "communications" as 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2) defines that term, and a "debt collection" as that phrase is defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- 22. Subsequently, but before April 18, 2011, Wells Fargo, retained Defendant, Portfolio Recovery, a debt collector pursuant to the FDCPA and the RFDCPA who retained Defendant, H&H, also debt collectors pursuant to the FDCPA and the RFDCPA, to proceed with legal action against Plaintiff for the collection of Plaintiff's alleged financial obligations.
- 23. Pursuant to the instructions of Defendant, Portfolio Recovery, Defendant, H&H, in the name of Portfolio Recovery, filed a state collection case against Plaintiff on April 18, 2011

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- in the Torrance Superior Court based on Plaintiff's consumer account that was allegedly in default, Case No. 11C01501.
- The purpose of the filing of the state case was not to pursue legitimate litigation, but to 24. cause Plaintiff financial hardship with the intent of coercing Plaintiff to pay the alleged debt or merely hoping for Plaintiff's default.
- 25. In the state case, Defendants brought a cause of action only for account stated.
- 26. This cause of action had no merit, or evidentiary support, and was brought for the sole purpose of coercing Plaintiff to pay this alleged disputed debt.
- In the complaint filed in state court, Defendants alleged that an "Account Stated" had 27. previously been entered into between Plaintiff and Wells Fargo when, in fact, this was not true.
- 28. In this action, Defendants used false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) because an action under an account stated requires that parties forgo any previous contract and, instead, enter into a new contract, which never happened in this case, a fact that Defendants either knew or should have reasonably known. In addition, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692e(10) are incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- 29. Through this conduct, Defendants used an unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect an alleged debt when Defendants did not have the legal right to collect the alleged debt from Plaintiff. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1). In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1) is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- 30. Defendants maintained this litigation up to the point of being called for trial while all along knowing that Defendants never intended to actually go through with the trial, but instead, continued as an attempt to coerce a settlement.
- 31. Through this conduct, Defendants used false representations or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect a debt or attempt to collect a debt or to obtain information concerning

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- a consumer. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e; and, 1692e(10). In addition, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692e(10) are incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- 32. Through this conduct, Defendants used an unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f. In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692f is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- Through this action, Defendants caused Plaintiff to incur further litigation fees and costs. 33.
- It was never the intent of Defendants to proceed to trial, as this activity was only meant to 34. cause Plaintiff further expenses and coerce a settlement.
- 35. Through this conduct, Defendants threatened to take action that cannot be legally taken or that is not intended to be taken. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5). In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5) is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- Through this conduct, Defendants used an unfair or unconscionable means to collect or 36. attempt to collect any debt. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f. In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1) is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- 37. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §128.7(b)(3), Portfolio Recovery and H&H certified to Plaintiff and the Court that Discover's allegations of account stated had evidentiary support, when in fact Defendants did not possess any evidence of any account stated, which is a written contract between the parties.
- Though, Defendants did not possess such evidence, Defendants could have complied with 38. CCP § 128.7(b)(3) by stating in the complaint that they believed in good faith that such evidence reasonably could be obtained. However, Defendants intentionally made no such statement regarding their lack of possession of evidence in an effort to mislead Plaintiff who would be justified in relying on CCP § 128.7(b)(3).
- Through this conduct, Defendants used a false, deceptive, or misleading representation or 39.

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- means in connection with the collection of a debt. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10). In addition, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e; and, 1692e(10) are incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- 40. Through this conduct, Defendants used an unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f. In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1) is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- Prior to trial, rather than follow through on their threats, Defendants moved to dismiss the 41. case against Plaintiff without prejudice on January 30, 2012, thereby subjecting Plaintiff to a future threat of litigation and denying Plaintiff the ability to vindicate himself through the action.
- None of the Defendants ever intended to take either action to trial, but used the threat of 42. trial as a debt collection tactic to collect the alleged debt from Plaintiff through false, deceptive, and misleading means and threats to take action Defendants never intended to take.
- 43. Through this conduct, Defendants threatened to take action that cannot be legally taken or that is not intended to be taken. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5). In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5) is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- Through this conduct, Defendants used an unfair or unconscionable means to collect or 44. attempt to collect an alleged debt when Defendants did not have the legal right to collect the alleged debt from Plaintiff. Consequently, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1). In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1) is incorporated into the RFDCPA through Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. Thus, Defendant has also violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17.
- 45. Through this conduct, Defendant took actions against Plaintiffs concerning the alleged debt in violation of the statute discussed above. Consequently, Defendant violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.17. In addition, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(5); 1692e(10); and,

1692f(1)

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CAUSES OF ACTION CLAIMED BY PLAINTIFF

COUNT I

VIOLATION OF THE ROSENTHAL FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1788-1788.32 (RFDCPA)

[Against All Defendants]

- 46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the RFDCPA.
- 48. As a result of each and every violation of the RFDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to any actual damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(a); statutory damages for a knowing or willful violation in the amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(b); and reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(c) from each Defendant individually.

COUNT II

VIOLATION OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692-1692(p) (FDCPA)

[Against All Defendants]

- 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the 50. FDCPA.
- As a result of each and every violation of the FDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to any actual 51. damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1); statutory damages for a knowing or willful violation in the amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A); and reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) from each Defendant individually.

TRIAL BY JURY Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury. Respectfully submitted, Dated: April 5, 2012 HYDE & SWIGART /s/ Joshua B. Swigart_ By: __ Joshua B. Swigart, Esq. Attorney for Plaintiff HYDE & SWIGART 411 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 301 San Diego, CA 92108 PAGE 10 OF 10 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Case 3:12-cv-00835-L-WMC Document 1 Filed 04/05/12 PageID.11 Page 11 of 12 CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil deelect sheet.

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS		DEFENDANTS Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC; and, Hunt & Henriques County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.				
Thomas Roche						
(b) County of Residence (E	of First Listed Plaintiff XCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)					
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)			Attorneys (If Known)		12CV0835 L	WMC
Hyde & Swigart						
411 Camino Del Rio 3	South Suite 301, San Diego,			RINCIPAL PARTIES	Sal (an o p	c 71 1 100
		only)	(For Diversity Cases Only)		and One Box for Defen	
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	(U.S. Government Not a Party)		ten of This State			DEF □ 4
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	(marcute Crazensing of Furties)	Citiz	ten or Subject of a preign Country	3 □ 3 Foreign Nation	□ 6	□ 6
IV. NATURE OF SUI	Γ (Place an "X" in One Box Only) TORTS		ORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATU	ITEC
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	PERSONAL INJURY PERSO □ 310 Airplane □ 362 Pe □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 365 Per □ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander □ 368 Asl □ 340 Marine PERSON. □ 345 Marine Product Liability □ 371 Tru □ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 380 Ott □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 385 Product Liability □ 360 Other Personal Injury □ 700 Other Personal Injury □ 441 Voting □ 510 Moder Accommodations □ 443 Housing/Accommodations □ 535 Dec □ 444 Welfare □ 545 Mare □ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment □ 540 Mare □ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment □ 550 Civ	PNAL INJURY rsonal Injury - ed. Malpractice sonal injury - ed. Getting	10 Agriculture 20 Other Food & Drug 25 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 30 Liquor Laws 40 R.R. & Truck 50 Airline Regs. 60 Occupational Safety/Health 90 Other LABOR 10 Fair Labor Standards Act 20 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 30 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act 40 Railway Labor Act 90 Other Labor Litigation 91 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	322 Appeal 28 USC 158 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS 820 Copyrights 830 Patent 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY 861 HIA (1395ff) 862 Black Lung (923) 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 864 SSID Title XVI 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	□ 400 State Reapportic □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Bank □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influe	enced and actions it e modities/ enge Actions ts lization Act Matters on Act ormation etermination cess
▼1 Original □ 2 Re	an "X" in One Box Only) emoved from	Court Reo	pened anothe (specif		trict 1 7 Judge fr on Judgmen	ate
VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et se	which you are filing q.	(Do not cite jurisdictiona	l statutes unless diversity):		
	Untair Debt Collection F	Practices				
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS IS A CLAS UNDER F.R.C.P. 23	CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: 100+ JURY DEMAND: Yes ONo				
VIII. RELATED CAS IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions): JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER		
DATE 04/05/2012		ture of attorney nua B. Swigart	OF RECORD			
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY RECEIPT # A	MOUNT APPI	LYING IFP	JUDGE	мас. л	JDGE	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity**. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553
 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.